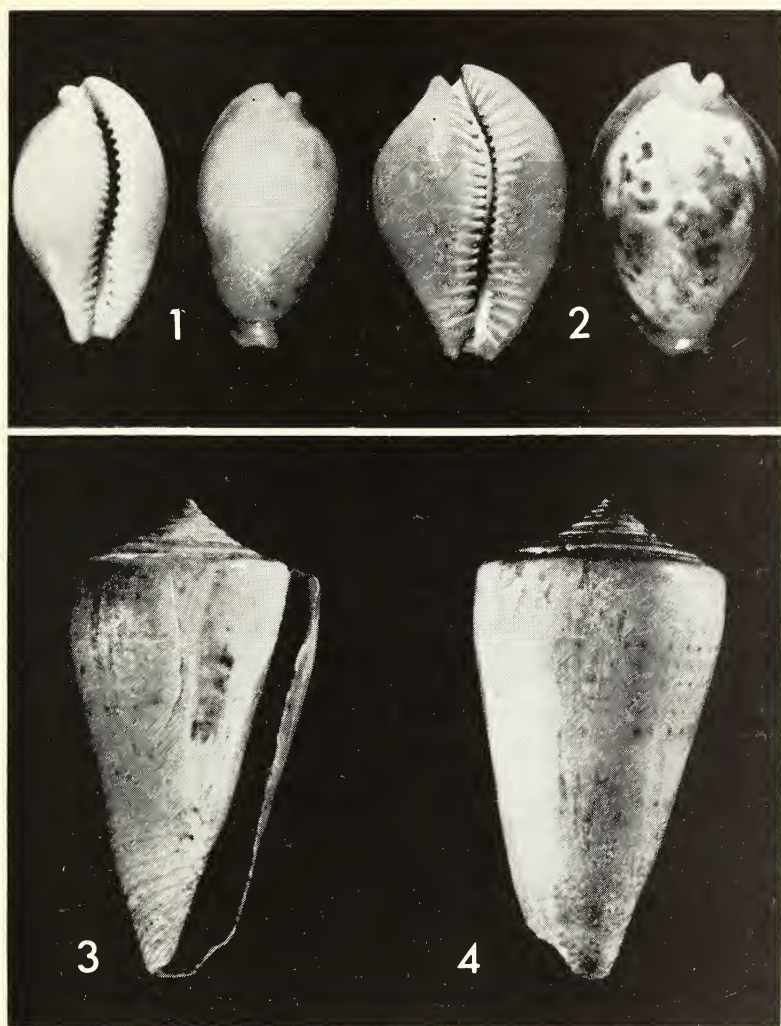


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A NEW SPECIES OF LITHASIA FROM MISSISSIPPI

BY WILLIAM J. CLENCH

Through the kindness of Mr. Leslie Hubricht of Meridian, Mississippi, I am privileged to report upon a new *Lithasia* from this state, the first species recorded south of the Tennessee River. The few species known under this generic name from the Coosa-Alabama River in Alabama are all members of the genus *Gonio-basis*.



Figs. 1, 2. *Cypraea (Propustularia) surinamensis* Perry. Fig. 1, "narrow form," specimen purchased in Puerto Rico (Lee collection). Fig. 2, "inflated form," off Matecumbe Keys, Florida (A.M.N.H. No. 117176, ex Moore collection). $\times 1$. Figs. 3, 4. *Conus pastinacea* Lamarck, 1810. Fig. 3, apertural view of holotype; fig. 4, dorsal view. Photographs courtesy Geneva Museum. Figs. approximately $\times 2$.

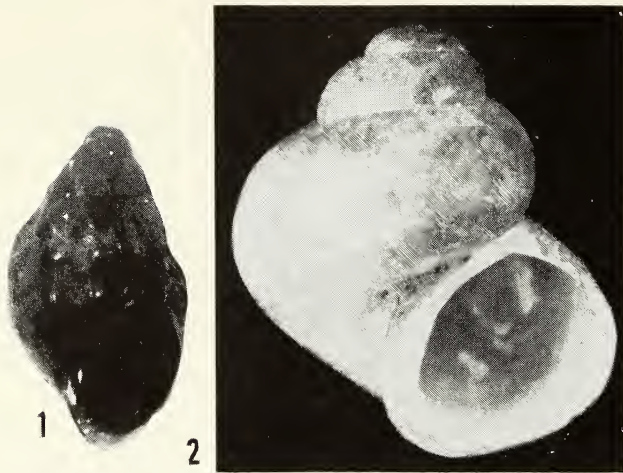


Fig. 1, *Lithasia hubrichti* Clench ($2\times$). Fig. 2, *Clappia cahabensis* Clench ($16\times$).

The genus *Lithasia*, as presently considered and understood, has heretofore been known only from the vast Ohio River System and in the Black and Spring rivers of Lawrence County, Arkansas. The various species prefer a rocky substrate usually where there is a fair to a swift current.

This new species may well represent a relict species, remaining in this area when this genus had a wider distribution than it now has.

The Mississippi River below the mouth of the Missouri River has a very depauperate molluscan fauna. This, of course, does not include the numerous Oxbow lakes which were parts of the main river in its past history, but even these Oxbow lakes present a very different environment than a flowing river.

If the lower Mississippi River ever had even a modest endemic molluscan fauna, it disappeared during the Cretaceous or the early Tertiary when the Missouri carried into the Mississippi the sand and silt of the Dakota Bad Lands.

Comparatively little is known about the fresh-water gastropods of the state of Mississippi and but little more is known about the fresh-water bivalves.

LITHASIA HUBRICHTI, new species.

Fig. 1.

Shell relatively small in size, reaching 20 mm. in length, sculptured and imperforate. Color a dark yellowish brown. Whorls

8 to 9 and moderately convex. Spire extended and produced at an angle of 60°. Aperture subovate. Siphonal canal small. Outer lip simple. Inner lip somewhat thickened in the columellar area. Columella short and vertical. Suture impressed. Sculpture axially tuberculate above the periphery; this in addition to the fine to coarse axial growth lines.

length	width	
20 mm.*	11.2 mm.	Holotype
19	10.4	Paratype
17.5	10.5	"

* Loss of one to two millimeters by corrosion.

Types. Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology no. 250916 from the Big Black River, 3 miles NW of Edwards, Hinds Co., Mississippi, Leslie Hubricht collector, October 12, 1963. Paratypes, Museum of Comparative Zoology no. 233392 from the same locality.

Remarks. This species differs from *Lithasia verrucosa* Rafinesque, its nearest in relationship, by being darker in color, having the tuberculate sculpture axial in arrangement rather than spiral and in having the tuberculate sculpture only above the whorl periphery.

A NEW SPECIES OF CLAPPIA FROM ALABAMA

By WILLIAM J. CLENCH

CLAPPIA CAHABENSIS, new species.

Fig. 2.

Shell small, reaching 3 mm. in length, umbilicate, and smooth. Color a yellowish brown, whorls 3.5, strongly convex. Suture indented. Spire extended. Aperture subcircular, slightly flaring, holostomatous and attached to the body whorl only at its upper part. Umbilicus narrow and deep. No sculpture. Periostracum thin. Operculum paucispiral with the nucleus nearly centered. Animal white.

length	width	
3.5 mm.	2.7 mm.	Holotype
3	2.4	Paratype

Types. Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology no. 251167, from the Cahaba River, 1 mile north of Centreville, Bibb Co., Alabama, Leslie Hubricht collector, Nov. 18, 1964.

Remarks. This is the second known species in the genus *Clappia*. The type species, *C. clappi* Walker is known from the Coosa River at Duncan's Ripple, The Bar, and Higgin's Ferry, all in Chilton County; and Butting Ram Shoals in Coosa County,